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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
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Government and State Laboratory,
Fort Valley, Georgia.

1925

SPRAY SCHEDULE FOR GEORGIA PEACHES.

FIRST APPLICATION.

When 75% of the petals (pink part of flower) have fallen: : One pound powdered arsenate of lead, plus lime water from three pounds of stone lime, to each 50 gallons of water.

SECOND APPLICATION.

When calyces or "shucks" are shedding, or when small peaches are exposed: : One pound powdered arsenate of lead, plus lime water from three pounds of stone lime, to each 50 gallons of water.

THIRD APPLICATION.

Two weeks after the second application, or about four weeks after the petals have been shed: : Self-boiled lime-sulphur, 8-8-50, alone. (No arsenate of lead in this application).

FOURTH APPLICATION.

Four weeks before each variety is due to ripen: : One pound powdered arsenate of lead to each 50 gallons of 8-8-50 self-boiled lime-sulphur.

EARLY VARIETIES: These should be sprayed three times. Use the materials recommended for the 1st, 2nd, and 4th applications above, applying them at the time as noted above. For added protection against brown-rot, self-boiled lime-sulphur should also be used in the second application on the early varieties.

DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING THE SPRAY MATERIALS.

The 8-8-50 self-boiled lime-sulphur called for in the spraying schedule is made as follows:

Place 8 pounds of unslaked or stone lime in a 50 gallon barrel, and pour over it enough water, preferably warm, to start the slaking. As the slaking starts, add 8 pounds of sulphur. Add water from time to time to keep the mixture from becoming dry, but care should be exercised not to drown the lime, which would cause the slaking process to stop too soon. After the mixture has boiled some five minutes, cool off with water, strain into the spray tank, and dilute with water to make 50 gallons. The mixture should be cooled off before the red streaks occur in the mixture to any extent, which is an indication of

DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING THE SPRAY MATERIALS (CONT'D.)

overheating. Avoid underheating, however. Better results will be obtained by crushing all lumps of sulphur and mixing it with a little water before adding to the slaking lime.

The above formula may be raised to 16-16-100 or 32-32-200. A large container should be used, however, in preparing self-boiled lime-sulphur with these formulae. Stock solutions can of course be made up, observing the proportions given.

The powdered arsenate of lead, which is used in the proportion of 1 pound to 50 gallons of the spray solution, should first be made into a thin paste with water before adding to the spray tank.

1925 DUSTING SCHEDULE FOR GEORGIA PEACHES.

FIRST APPLICATION.

When 75% of the petals (pink part of flower) have fallen:	;	Arsenate of lead 5%;
		lime 95%. *

SECOND APPLICATION.

When calyces or "shucks" are shedding, or when small peaches are exposed:	:	Arsenate of lead 5%;
		lime 95%. *

THIRD APPLICATION.

Two weeks after the second application, or about four weeks after the petals have been shed:	:	Sulphur 80%; arsenate of lead 5%; lime 15%.
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FOURTH APPLICATION.

Four weeks before each variety is due to ripen:		Sulphur 80%; arsenate of lead 5%; lime 15%.
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EARLY VARIETIES: Early varieties need only three dust applications, using the formula containing arsenate of lead and lime at the time indicated for the 1st dusting above, and the formula; containing sulphur at the time indicated for the 2nd and 4th dustings above.

* It is not necessary to use sulphur in the first two applications, although the regular formula (80-5-15) may be used if desired.



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the sampling process and the statistical tools employed.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study, showing the distribution of data across different categories. It includes several tables and graphs to illustrate the findings.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the results and provides recommendations for future research. It highlights the need for further investigation into certain areas and suggests potential areas for exploration.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes the study and summarizes the key findings. It reiterates the importance of the research and the value of the data collected.

6. The sixth part of the document provides a list of references and sources used in the study. It includes a comprehensive list of books, articles, and other documents that were consulted during the research process.

7. The seventh part of the document includes a list of appendices and supplementary materials. These materials provide additional information and data that are not included in the main body of the document.

8. The eighth part of the document provides a list of figures and tables. These figures and tables are used to present the results of the study in a clear and concise manner.

9. The ninth part of the document includes a list of footnotes and endnotes. These footnotes and endnotes provide additional information and clarification for the reader.

10. The tenth part of the document includes a list of acknowledgments. These acknowledgments thank the individuals and organizations that provided support and assistance during the research process.